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The Urban District
of
Havant and Waterloo.

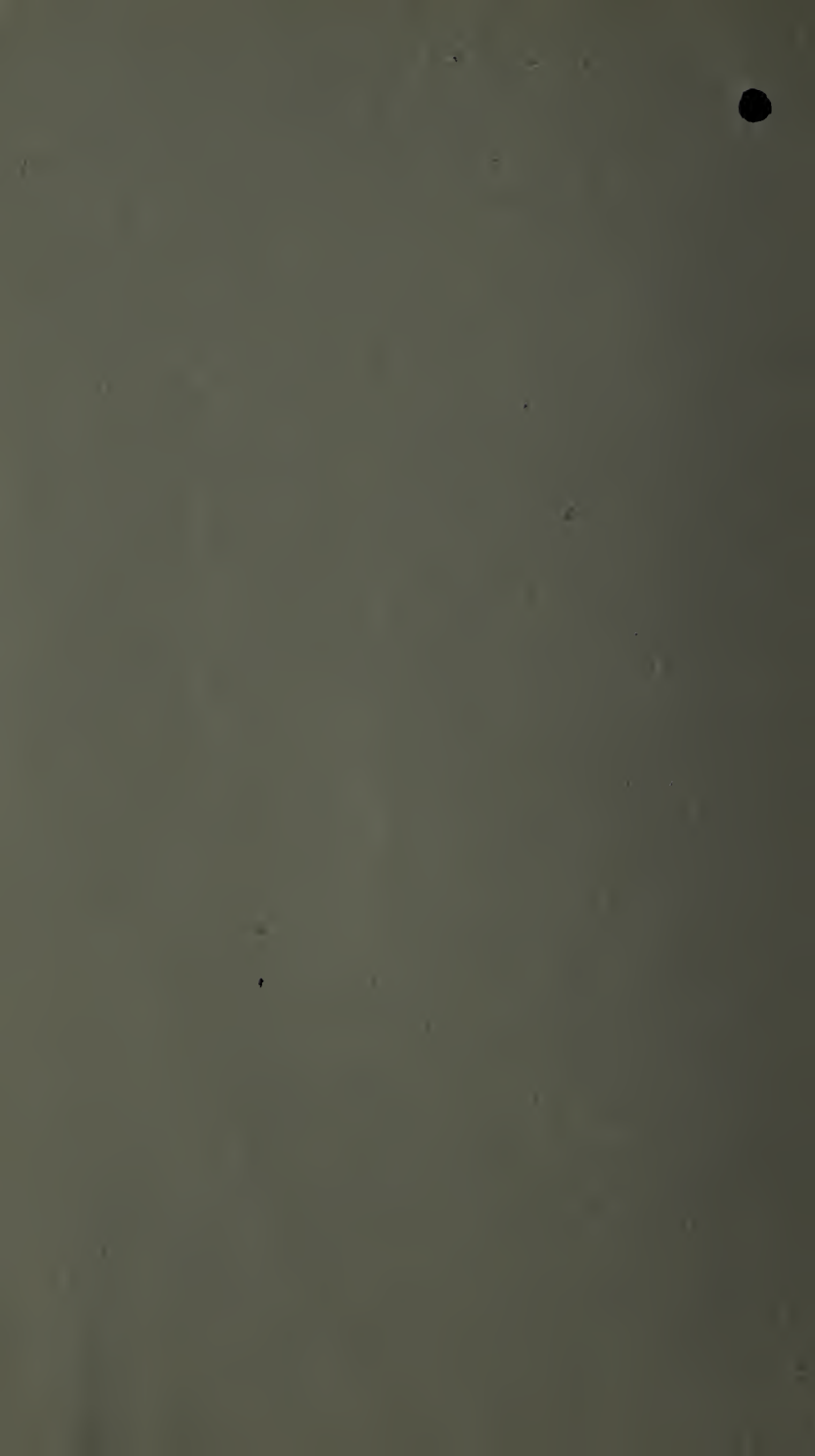
THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH.

1936.

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1936.



To the Chairman and Members of
The Urban District Council of Havant and Waterloo.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health of the District for the year 1936. This is my first report, having been appointed to the office of Medical Officer in March of the year under review.

This report is drawn up in accordance with Circular 1561 of the Ministry of Health and is a record of the endeavours which have been made to better the health and living conditions of the District people during 1936.

The closure of the Havant Isolation Hospital was effected at the end of March, 1936, and subsequent to this date the District's cases of Infectious Diseases, for which your Council has to provide Hospital treatment where needed, were admitted to the Portsmouth Fever Hospital by arrangement with the Portsmouth Corporation. The nine month's experience of this arrangement would appear to bear out my predecessor's contention that "a considerable economy would be effected by this arrangement." Apart from this consideration of economy, the arrangement has worked smoothly and ample provision by way of expert consultant services where needed for any complicated case whilst in the Portsmouth Fever Hospital has been made.

For the purpose of completing the survey of houses under the Housing Act, 1935, 4 Assistants to the Sanitary Inspector were appointed and over 4,000 dwelling-houses were measured up.

The schemes for the provision of 50 houses in Victoria Road, Emsworth, and 28 houses at Forest Avenue, Cowplain, were commenced in March and September respectively, and when the same are completed it may be anticipated that many families will be re-housed under entirely satisfactory conditions.

As a newcomer to your service I am pleased to have this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Health Committee for the kindly welcome to myself and to express my appreciation of the assistance given to me both during the year under review and in the preparation of this report by the Sanitary Inspector and the other Officers of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. SLATER,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	12,074
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, 1936	24,370
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) according to Rate books	6,566
Rateable Value	£209,794
Sum represented by a penny rate	£834

Social Conditions.

The area is principally residential.

There are the small miscellaneous employments usually found in a District of this character and include a Glove-making factory, Parchment Works, Laundries, Agriculture, Poultry Farming, Fishing, Sawing and Timber Yards, Boat Building, Flourmilling, Brick-making and the like. Dairy Farming is one of the main occupations, the farms in the District numbering 62.

The popularity of Hayling Island as a holiday centre is increasing and there are now 3 modern holiday camps on the Island.

The District during 1936 showed considerable expansion, over 280 dwellinghouses being erected.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Live Births—Legitimate ...	232	127	105
„ Illegitimate ...	15	7	8
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... ..	...	...	10.13
Birth Rate for England and Wales ...	...	...	14.8
	Total.	Males.	Females.
Still Births—Legitimate ...	13	7	6
„ Illegitimate ...	3	2	1
Rate per 1,000 (total live and still births) ...	...	...	60.83

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Deaths	309	145	164
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted)	10.14
Death Rate for England and Wales	12.1
Deaths from Puerperal causes—			
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
(b) Other Puerperal causes	2
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	3.8
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	32.39
All Infants per 1,000 for England and Wales	59
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	30.17
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	66.66
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	55
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age)	2

There are no conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health.

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year, as will be seen from the following table :—

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1936.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whooping Cough	—
Diphtheria	—
Influenza	...	2	4
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	5	7
Other Tuberculosis	...	2	1
Syphilis, G.P.I. etc.,	...	3	—
Cancer	...	23	32
Diabetes	...	4	—
Cerebral Hemorrhage	...	8	8
Heart Disease	...	43	42
Aneurysm	...	1	—
Other circulatory diseases	...	6	5
Bronchitis	...	3	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	2	6
Other respiratory diseases	...	1	2

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Peptic Ulcer	...	—	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	...	—	—	—
Other liver diseases	...	—	1	1
Other digestive diseases	...	4	6	10
Nephritis	...	7	10	17
Other puerperal	...	—	2	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	2	—	2
Appendicitis	...	—	1	1
Congenital causes, etc.	...	5	1	6
Senility	...	6	14	20
Suicide	...	2	1	3
Other violence	...	5	5	10
Other defined causes	...	11	12	23
Ill-defined causes or un-known	...	—	1	1
		—	—	—
Totals	...	145	164	309
		—	—	—

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Medical Officer of Health (also Assistant County Medical Officer, School Medical Officer, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare):

W. S. SLATER, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector (who is also Meat Inspector holding Diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods):

W. F. APPLETON, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

The Hampshire County Council have officers discharging duties in the area, namely: Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts, Dental Surgeon and three Health Visitors.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Hampshire County Council provide all facilities for the chemical and bacteriological examination of clinical material, water, milk and foodstuffs at their laboratory at Winchester.

Ambulance Facilities.

Motor ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious disease are now provided by the City of Portsmouth Corporation under the terms of the agreement entered into for the treatment of the District's infectious cases at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Milton, Portsmouth.

For accident and non-infectious cases the following ambulance services, which are supported by voluntary contributions, are available in the District :—

Havant and District Ambulance Committee (affiliated to B.R.C.S.) 12, New Road, Bedhampton. Tel. Havant, 204. For non-infectious cases. Charges, 9d a mile, (minimum charge 5/-) and 2/6 for Attendant. Nurse provided if necessary.

Waterlooville Ambulance Committee, London Road, Waterlooville. Tel. Waterlooville, 3275. For non-infectious cases. Charge : 9d a mile.

Portsmouth Infectious Diseases Hospital. Tel. Portsmouth, 2046/7. For infectious cases. Charge : by arrangement with Urban District Council. Nurse provided.

The needs of the District are amply met and no difficulty has arisen over boundaries of areas served. The mortuary at the old Infectious Diseases Hospital is now generally available and an arrangement exists whereby the mortuary of the Rural District Council of Petersfield at Horn-dean can be used when the emergency arises.

Nursing Associations.

The following Nursing Associations in the area employ District Nurses who carry out nursing in the home :

Emsworth—2 nurses.

Hayling Island—1 nurse.

Purbrook and Widley—1 nurse.

Waterlooville—1 nurse.

The above District Nurses undertake midwifery, with the exception of Purbrook and Widley, and in addition there are two other midwives in the area.

The Local Authority does not employ or subsidise any Council midwives, but there is substantial co-ordination between the County and the County Nursing Association to which the District Nursing Associations are affiliated. The County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Act.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

Antenatal Clinics.

At.	Day of Month.	Provided by.
Havant ...	1st and 3rd Fridays	County Council
*Waterlooville	1st and 3rd Fridays	do.

*Closed December, 1936.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres : (Assisted by Local Committees).

At.	Day of Month.	Provided by.
Havant ...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays	County Council
Hayling ...	1st and 3rd Wednesdays	do.
Purbrook ...	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	do.
Waterlooville	2nd and 4th Fridays	do.

The Medical Officer of Health is in attendance at these centres.

The Emsworth Maternity and Child Welfare Association hold their clinic on the first and third Thursdays in the month. This is a voluntary association receiving grants in aid from the County Council. A Medical Practitioner attends this Centre.

Orthopædic Clinic.

At.	Day of Month.	Provided by.
Havant	Remedial Clinics weekly, on Friday afternoons. Surgeon's day, 1st Friday (bimonthly) at 2 p.m.	County Council

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Havant	1st, 3rd and 4th Saturdays	do.
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Venereal Diseases.

The Clinic at Portsmouth is available for the District.

Hospitals. General (Medical and Surgical) : Voluntary.

Emsworth Victoria Cottage Hospital. 14 Beds. 2 Cots.

Havant War Memorial Hospital. 18 Beds. 5 Cots.

The Royal Portsmouth Hospital and the Portsmouth Eye and Ear Infirmary are also used by the inhabitants of the area.

Special Hospitals.

The County Council has made arrangements for beds in Hospitals outside the area for the following medical services, viz., Maternity, Orthopædic, Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Havant, was closed towards the end of March, 1936, and arrangements have been made for the cases of Infectious Disease in need of Hospital treatment to be admitted to the Portsmouth Infectious Diseases Hospital at Milton, Portsmouth.

Small-pox Hospital.

When necessary the County Council provide arrangements for removal of cases to their Small-pox Hospital at Winchester.

Sanatoria.

Sanatoria for cases of Tuberculosis are provided by the Hampshire County Council at Bishopstoke and Chandlers Ford.

Maternity Mortality.

The Medical Officer of Health sends copies of all notifications of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia immediately upon receipt to the County Medical Officer who makes special arrangements for their treatment. Maternal deaths are also investigated by the County Medical Officer.

Poor Law and Medical Relief.

Under the County Council Scheme the District is now included in the Gosport area.

The Havant Public Assistance Institution has accommodation for 39 sick patients, 20 male and 19 female, but in view of the proposal of the Public Assistance Committee of the County Council to cease using the Havant Institution, closure of the premises is expected early in 1937.

Infant Life Protection.

Part 1 of The Children Act, 1908, as amended by The Children and Young Persons Acts, 1932, and 1933, is administered by the County Council.

All foster parents and children are regularly visited by the Medical staff or health visitors of the County and suitable action taken if indicated.

Ophthopædic Treatment.

Cases from child welfare centres and schools are referred to the clinic held bi-monthly at Havant.

Arrangements have been made at the Cripples Hospital at Alton for those requiring Hospital or operative treatment, including cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are 10 registered homes in the area, 1 taking maternity cases.

The County Council is the Supervising Authority under The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. Regular inspection is carried out.

Legislation in Force.

The following Acts, etc., are in force in the area :—

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907
(except Sections 28, 83, 84).

The Public Health Act, 1925.

SECTION C.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The District is particularly fortunate in having at its door an abundant water supply owned by the Portsmouth Water Company. Despite the drought there has always been abundant water available for the supply of a rapidly extending District.

Hayling Island is supplied from the mains of the Council who purchase the water in bulk from the Portsmouth Water Company. The Hayling Water Undertaking is under the direction of a Committee of the Council.

During the year the water mains have been extended as follows :

By the Council at Hayling :

Sunshine Holiday Camp.

Sea View Road.

Sandy Point Estate.

Southwood Road.

Northney Road.

St. Leonards Avenue.

Beach Road.

By the Portsmouth Water Company on the Mainland :

Winscombe Avenue, Cowplain.
 Meadow Lane, Havant.
 The Dale, Purbrook.
 Maylands Road, Bedhampton.
 Brookside Road, Havant.
 Hulbert Road, Bedhampton.
 Morelands Road, Purbrook.
 Shaftesbury Avenue, Purbrook.
 Padnell Lane, Cowplain.
 Fir Copse Road, Purbrook.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Although a brief description of the sewage disposal works has appeared in previous reports, it is again included for the benefit of new members of the Council.

There are seven sewage disposal works within the area, but it is the intention of the Council to reduce this number.

The works dealing with the sewerage in the Warblington Ward are outside the boundaries of the District, at Thorney Road, near Emsworth. These are controlled by the Warblington and Westbourne Joint Drainage Committee which is comprised of appointed members of the Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council and the Chichester Rural District Council.

In the BEDHAMPTON WARD where the sewerage and sewage disposal schemes were completed in 1931, the works are situated at Bedhampton, south of the Southern Railway, to the west of Mill House. Some portion of the sewage is lifted by ejectors, one at the junction of Brookside and Lower Roads, and the other at Strode Road, served by a central compressing station at Bidbury Lane. The sewage enters the works by means of an inverted syphon which commences at the top of Brookside Road near the Bedhampton

Post Offices. There are at the works 2 detritus tanks, 4 sedimentation tanks, 4 sprinkler filters, 2 humus tanks sludge beds and an irrigation area for storm water. The works are designed to serve a population of 2,500. The effluent discharges into a creek south of the works.

In the HAYLING WARD, where the works serve only that portion formerly known as the Parish of South Hayling, owing to the flat nature of the District, no fewer than six sewage lifts are in use. The sewage is lifted up to the tanks at the works, and also near the school and at Eastoke by means of electrically operated pumps. The three remaining lifts are ejector stations at (1) the south end of West Lane, (2) the south end of St. Georges Road, (3) the junction of Havant Road and Sea Front, and worked from a central air compressing station in Station Road.

The works consist of 3 sprinkler filters, land irrigation and sludge beds, and were completed in 1925, having been designed to served a population of 5,000.

Considerable trouble is experienced in dealing with the sludge at these works, owing to the insufficient size of the present beds. This may lead to complaints unless dealt with. At the same time, additional filters should be provided as the southern part of the Ward is rapidly growing. A scheme dealing with the above matters and including the provision of sludge digestion tanks is in course of preparation. An additional 6 inch automatic pumping installation was put into operation in September.

In the HAVANT WARD, the whole of the sewage with the exception of that from Langstone (which is lifted in Langstone Road by electrically operated pumps) gravitates to the disposal works at Brockhampton and is lifted for treatment. The works comprise storage tanks, three sprinkler filters, two detritus tanks, three sedimentation tanks, humus tanks, irrigation area, sludge beds and storm water tanks. The effluent is discharged into a creek south of Langstone Mill.

A scheme is in the course of preparation for the construction of new sludge beds, sludge digestion tanks, and additional filters together with automatic pumping arrangements.

There are no fewer than four separate sewage disposal works in the WATERLOO WARD, situated as follows :—

(1) On the south side of Hulbert Road and about 700 yards from Waterlooville. These works deal with practically all the properties in that part of the ward south of the Hambledon—Stakes Hill Road, and also the whole of the Purbrook Ward.

The works now comprise 3 detritus tanks, 2 upward flow tanks, 7 sprinkler filters, humus tanks, sludge beds, and storm water tanks. There are two ejectors at the works used for lifting sludge under drainings and humus tanks. There is also a central pumping station in Westbourne Grove, Purbrook, to which practically all the sewage in the Purbrook Ward gravitates. This sewage is lifted by electrically operated pumps for a distance of 200 yards into a main sewer which gravitates to the works. The effluent discharges into the water course which is on the north side of Hulbert Road. These works are designed to serve a population of 8,700.

(2) Situated off Hart Plain Avenue, Cowplain. These works deal with practically the whole of the District north of Park Avenue on both sides of the main London Road. Provision has been made for the treatment of the sewage from Horndean and Blendworth within the Rural District of Petersfield.

There is one electrically operating pumping station in Park Lane, and the sewage gravitates to the works from other parts of the area, discharging by a duplicated inverted syphon sewer. The works comprise detritus tanks, 3 upward flow tanks, 3 sprinkler filters, humus tanks and secondary filters, storm water tanks and sludge tanks. An automatic electric motor with a 3in. pump (in

duplicate) has been installed for lifting the sludge drainings and emptying the humus tanks. This replaces a 1½ in. petrol driven pump and two hand operated chain pumps. All drainings can now be pumped to the detritus chambers for secondary treatment. The pump well provided with the installation will permit the drainage of properties in the vicinity of the works which cannot be connected to the existing sewer and syphon. A highly satisfactory effluent is produced and is discharged into a water course running through the works. These works were designed for the late Catherington Rural District Council and are capable of treating the sewage for population of 3,860.

(3) Situated on the north side of Hambledon Road, approximately 400 yards from the cross roads in Waterlooville. These works deal with the sewage by gravitation of all properties between Hambledon Road and King's Road, Cowplain, and also the several properties on the east side of London Road, between Stakes Road and Hulbert Road.

A scheme is under consideration for the abolition of these works.

(4) Small works situate in Hulbert Road a short distance to the north of No. 1 works.

These works deal with the sewage from properties on the east side of the London Road in the vicinity of Avondale and Beaconsfield Roads. A scheme is under consideration for the abolition of these works.

During the year the following extensions of sewers have been made:—

St. Leonards Avenue.

Clovelly Road, Emsworth.

Crookhorn.

Winscombe Avenue, Cowplain.

Meadowlands Estate, Havant.

Rivers and Streams.

Numerous complaints were received relative to flooding which occurred in various parts of the district, and inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and appropriate action taken where necessary. Sundry inspections were made in connection with suspected pollution of water courses and representations as necessary made in connection therewith.

Closet Accommodation.

In those parts of the District not having facilities for water closet sanitary accommodation, pail closets are largely used. In 103 cases the emptying and disposal of the contents are undertaken by the Council.

During the year 16 new water closets were constructed.

Public Cleansing.

A weekly collection of refuse by the Council's employees is now in operation throughout the whole of the area. With the exception of the Havant Ward, where horse drawn vehicles are used, the collection is made by 2 motor scavenging vehicles.

The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at two central tips, that on the mainland being situated at Southmoor, and at Hayling at the Sewage Disposal Works where the refuse is now used for the formation of banks round the same.

The average weekly collection is 112 tons, an increase of 9 tons on the 1935 figure which equals an increase of almost 9 per cent.

Cesspools are emptied by Gates Pumping Apparatus upon application being made to the Council, the work being carried out by the Council's workmen. The contents are deposited in the nearest sewer. There are 304 cesspools receiving this service, 141 in the mainland district receiving 617 emptyings and 163 at Hayling receiving 706 emptyings during the year. The question of the provision of more modern and efficient apparatus for use in this connection is under consideration.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Number of complaints received	...	236
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VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

On complaint of nuisance, etc.	...	221
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	198
Nuisances	...	284
Bakehouses	...	38
Dairies and Milkshops	...	126
Cowsheds	...	134
Tents, Caravans and Sheds	...	166
Fried Fish premises	...	18
Slaughterhouses	...	319
Workshops	...	84
Watercourses and ditches	...	131
Urinals	...	44
Miscellaneous	...	187

NOTICES, ETC., ISSUED.

Statutory Notices served	...	59
Informal notices served	...	394
Legal proceedings	...	Nil

SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT.

Number of nuisances dealt with	...	290
Number of nuisances outstanding at 31st December, 1936.	...	29

DRAINAGE.

Tests applied to drains	...	164
Drains cleansed or repaired	...	54
Drains reconstructed	...	38

WATER CLOSETS.

New Water Closets constructed	...	16
Defective water closets repaired	...	39
Cleansed and limewashed	...	8
Provided with light and ventilation	...	12

CESSPOOLS.

Abolished	...	40
Repaired	...	14
Provided	...	11

PRIVIES AND PAIL CLOSETS.

Converted into water closets	...	11
Cleansed or repaired	...	16
Provided	...	14

ASHPITS.

Abolished	...	1
New Dustbins provided	...	94

WATER SUPPLY.

Houses provided with a sufficient water supply	...	3
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BLACK SMOKE.

Observations	...	23
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INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Houses, etc., disinfected	...	52
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Defects in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.		Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	...	6	5
Want of Ventilation	...	2	2
Overcrowding	...	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	...	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation	Insufficient	2	2
	Unsuitable or defective	5	4
	Not separate for sexes	1	1
	Other nuisances	3	3
		<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>

Smoke Abatement.

Several observations have been made in connection with this matter and representation was made by the Council in respect of one chimney, although it was not found necessary to make any report as to smoke nuisance.

Schools.

The Public Elementary and Secondary Schools are under the control of the Hampshire County Council.

The sanitary conditions and water supply are matters of routine inspection since the Medical Officer of Health is the Schools Medical Officer of the district.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

Mosquito Control.

The Director, John F. Marshall, M.A., F.L.S., F.E.S., of the British Mosquito Control Institute at Hayling Island has kindly furnished me with the following report on the Institute's work:—

“Throughout the year 1936, anti-larval operations were carried on by the British Mosquito Control Institute, both in Hayling Island and in other mosquito-producing areas of the Urban District (notably in the coastal marshes of Langstone and Bedhampton) with very satisfactory results. The work of this year was unusually and unexpectedly difficult. This was due to the fact that the suspension of the work during the first nine months of the year 1935 had given rise, in the late summer and in the autumn of the said year, to a serious infestation of the whole district by salt-marsh mosquitoes. When the work was resumed, towards the end of 1935, it was soon discovered that (owing to the mass-production of mosquitoes which had been going on) certain extensive collections of water which had never before acted as breeding places of mosquitoes had become infested with larvæ to an almost incredible extent. These new breeding areas were established (as usual) in accumulations of stagnant, partly-salt water caused by percolation of sea-water through a “sea-bank.” One of them, at Eastoke, had a surface area of nearly two acres; and another one, in Tournurbury Marsh, was nearly half a mile long and of a width varying from 5 to 25 feet.”

"In the case of the new breeding area at Eastoke, the owners of the property, at the request of the Urban District Council, gave permission for the "sea-bank" to be cut through, so as to release the larva-infested water. Fortunately this permission was obtained (on April 18th) just in time to prevent the hatching out of an enormous brood of mosquitoes which would have inevitably caused widespread annoyance during the greater part of the summer. The breach in the sea-bank was subsequently made good, after an outlet pipe, terminating in an iron tide-flap of 12 inches diameter, had been placed in position. By this means, further mosquito-production in this particular area has been rendered impossible.

The Tournurbury breeding area, owing not only to its large extent but also to the presence of numerous, thickset masses of reeds, presented a much more difficult problem. In this case owing to the great height of the sea-bank no means were available for getting rid of the infested water. It was therefore necessary to kill off the larvæ by oil-spraying: an operation which had to be repeated on several occasions during the summer and autumn. In the first series of spraying operations, no less than 30 gallons of anti-larval oil were required. During the year, over 100 gallons of oil were expended in this area alone.

Levelling operations showed that the accumulation of stagnant water in the Tournurbury breeding area could be greatly decreased by deepening, and correctly grading, a ditch which runs eastwards, within the sea-bank from the Pound Marsh Sluice.

Throughout the last eight months of 1936, as much time as possible was devoted to the "demoquitoising" of the Tournurbury area—both by deepening the Sunshine Camp ditch, and by cutting down reeds, canalising or filling up hollows, etc., in the breeding area itself. By the end of 1936, conditions in this area were greatly improved, though much still remains to be done to remove the present necessity for frequent spraying with oil, which is wasteful of both time and money."

"As already pointed out, the unexpected and unwelcome appearance of new breeding areas at Eastoke and Tournurbury provided an unfortunate addition to the control difficulties of 1936. In the said year, moreover, anti-larval work in the previously-controlled areas of the Urban District presented unusual complications, owing to the deterioration (during the interruption of the work in 1935) of the numerous surface-drainage channels upon which the success of the control scheme so largely depends. Before the end of 1936, however, all these channels had been restored to their normal condition."

The Council again made their grant of £300 to the Institute, and I believe that neighbouring Authorities are now actively interested in this matter.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is a swimming bath at each of the approved holiday camps at Hayling Island provided solely for the use of persons residing in the camps. Facilities for Public Bathing are available at Emsworth in addition to the natural facilities which are found at Hayling.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year six Council Houses, and five other houses were dealt with.

One of a block of four Council houses was found to be infested, and after being treated by the Local Authority a supply of material and a small sprayer were provided for each of the tenants.

In another case, one of a pair of semi-detached Council houses was found to be infested, and both of the houses were treated with Hydrogen Cyanide, the work being carried out by a Contractor.

In connection with the other houses, four were treated by spray, the work being carried out by the Local Authority, and in the remaining case the house was treated with Hydrogen Cyanide by a Contractor at the expense of the respective Owners.

SECTION D.

Housing.

In order to complete the necessary survey inspection under the Housing Act, 1935, two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and two Clerical Assistants were appointed. The number of dwellings found to be overcrowded is given in the table below and compares very favourable with the general result of the survey in the County.

The scheme for the erection of 50 houses at Emsworth will shortly be completed, when it will be possible to re-house the tenants of houses in the Clearance areas.

A further scheme dealing with the provision of 28 additional houses in the Cowplain District of the Waterloo Ward, is now in progress.

Numbers of new houses erected during the year:—

	Total including numbers given separately below	...	...	287
(1).	By the Local Authority			0
(2).	By other bodies or persons			287
1.	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—			
1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...		196
	(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	...	...	211
2.	(a) Number of dwelling houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under The Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925			68
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	76
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	...	28

4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	70
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	34
3.	Action under Statutory powers during the year :—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	18
	(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7
4.	The Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding :—	
	(a) (I) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	33
	(II) Number of families dwelling therein	39
	(III) Number of persons dwelling therein	225

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

The cowsheds and dairies may be regarded as being generally satisfactory, and during the year various improvements and modernisations of existing premises have been made.

Extension of the use of mechanical milking plant has been made and at four dairies modern mechanical plant and equipment has been installed.

The arrangement for the submission of samples of milk from producers within the area under the County Scheme for the detection of tubercle bacilli, has been continued and 19 samples were taken.

An additional 13 samples were taken and submitted for examination in connection with the County scheme for the provision of milk for school children. It is pleasing to note that all the samples were found to be satisfactory.

Number of Purveyors on Registers	...	102
Number of Purveyors registered during the year	... ..	3
Number of Dairies on register	...	87
Number of Cowkeepers	...	62
Number of Cowkeepers registered during the year	... ..	1

There is one licensed producer of "Certified" Milk, 1 licensed producer of "Grade A (T.T.)" Milk, and 12 licensed producers of "Grade A" Milk, also 1 pasteuriser's Licence to sell milk as "Pasteurised" has been issued.

Dealers Licenses were issued for—"Certified" Milk 1, "Grade A (T.T.)" Milk 7, "Pasteurised" Milk 2.

Meat and Other Foods.

Number of Registered Slaughterhouses	6
Number of Licensed Slaughterhouses	... 4

Further action in connection with the provision of an abattoir has not been taken by the Council, and, as has been previously stated, the old registered slaughterhouses are in decidedly unsuitable positions. The number of slaughterhouses and their relatively scattered positions in the area greatly hamper the work of meat inspection. The slaughterhouses are kept in as cleanly a state as their circumstances and positions permit.

The general trade throughout the District is of a high standard and the retail premises are generally hygienic and modern in construction and equipment.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year may be taken as 3,989 and although 1,359 carcasses were inspected, it is pleasing to note that only 869 lbs of meat were condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

The question of more effective inspection has been raised during the year, and with a view towards securing this, the matter should be one of some concern to your Council.

The bakehouses have been inspected, and found to be generally satisfactory, and, where required the necessary limewashing has been regularly carried out.

Adulteration.

The following 110 samples were taken during the year by the Health Department of the Hampshire County Council :—

Aspirin	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	4
Cheese	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	2
Cream	...	...	...	2
Gin	...	...	...	1
Lemon Crush	...	...	...	1
Lemon Cheese	...	...	...	1
Jam	...	...	...	3
Lard	...	...	...	1
Marmite	...	...	...	1
Magnesia	...	...	...	1
New Milk	...	...	...	71
Oxo Cubes	...	...	...	1
Pepper	...	...	...	1
Pork Pie	...	...	...	1
Potato Crisps	...	...	...	1
Sausage	...	...	...	7
Soup	...	...	...	1
Sugar	...	...	...	1
Jellies	...	...	...	1
Vinegar	...	...	...	1
Whiskey	...	...	...	5

110

One sample of bottled milk was found to be 8.7% defective in fat; a similar sample was found to contain 4.8% excess water, and two samples of orange crush were found to contain 505 and 495 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide respectively.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

All facilities are provided by the Hampshire County Council at their Laboratory at Winchester.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The year 1936 has been free of any major outbreak of Infectious Disease.

The Scarlet Fever cases were spread evenly throughout the year and numbered 14, giving an incidence of 0.57 compared to 2.53 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

Notified Diphtheria cases numbered 12 giving an incidence of 0.49 compared to 1.39 for England and Wales. None of these 12 cases of Diphtheria had received any form of protective treatment.

These cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were distributed in the different Wards of the Urban District as follows:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
Bedhampton Ward ...	2	2
Havant Ward ...	1	4
Hayling Ward ...	1	1
Purbrook Ward ...	6	1
Warblington Ward ...	2	2
Waterloo Ward ...	2	2

As mentioned earlier in this report much good progress has been made in the work of Immunising children up to 14 years of age against Diphtheria. Although it was as late as September of 1936 when the Council decided to extend their scheme to include school-children, thanks to the valued assistance of the County Medical Officer, this staff, and the whole-hearted co-operation of the Head Teachers of the District, 435 (roughly 25%) children received protective treatment before the end of the year. The details of the work up to 31st December are as set out in the following table:—

Immunisation against Diphtheria during the year 1936.

By Medical Officer of Health.

	One Injection only.		Two Injections.		Three Injections.		Material used.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.A.F.
1 year old	1	1	8	10	—	—	1 c. c. doses at intervals of one month.
2—5							
inclusive	1	6	43	44	—	—	
6—14							
inclusive	5	5	179	151	—	—	

It is hoped that by the end of 1937 the remaining children (some 1,400) for whom protective treatment has already been asked for by their parents will be dealt with after which steps will be taken to maintain this protected child population by immunising the infants of the District as and when they reach one year of age.

The four cases recorded under the heading of Typhoid include 3 cases of typhoid fever and one of paratyphoid fever. One of the typhoid cases probably contracted the disease whilst resident in Bournemouth, but the source of infection of the other cases was not ascertained.

One case of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis was promptly diagnosed and notified by the patient's own Doctor and by arrangement with the County Medical Officer the child was immediately admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton.

Supplies of Diphtheria and Streptococcus anti-toxin for the treatment of necessitous cases can now be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health. These supplies are intended for cases of these infections where immediate anti-toxin treatment is urgently called for or for less urgent cases where for one reason or another admission to hospital is not indicated. These supplies are also available for passive immunisation of contacts.

Other measures in the control of Infectious Disease such as the visiting of homes and schools, the examination of contacts, disinfection, etc., remain as reported in previous years.

Of the non-notifiable infectious diseases two cases of measles fall to be reported as these were admitted to the Portsmouth Infectious Diseases Hospital under the Council's arrangement with the Portsmouth Authorities. One of these cases was a boy of 6 years for whom repeated consultations and operative treatment were found necessary during his stay in Hospital.

No schools in the District were closed during the year on account of Infectious Disease.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
during the year 1936.**

Disease.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total. Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ...	14	10	—
Diphtheria ...	12	11	—
Puerperal Fever ...	4	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	1	—
Pneumonia ...	4	—	1
Dysentery ...	1*	1*	—
Erysipelas ...	6	3	—
Malaria (Contracted Abroad) ...	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	4	4	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	—
	<hr/> 53 <hr/>	<hr/> 35 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>

*Diagnosis not Confirmed.

Age Groups.

	0-1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	10.	15.	20.	35.	45.	65.	Totals.
Scarlet Fever				3	8	1		2				14
Diphtheria				2	3	1		2		1		12
Erysipelas						1		2	2	1		6
Puerperal Fever								3	1			4
„ Pyrexia								5				5
Pneumonia			1					2			1	4
Enteric Fever (Including Paratyphoid)								2	1	1		4
Anterior Poliomyelitis						1						1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			1									
Malaria									1			1
Dysentery										1		1
												<hr/> 53 <hr/>

Prevention of Blindness.

No action under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925 was taken during the year.

The arrangements for the notification, diagnosis, and treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum remain the same as recorded in previous reports. One case of the disease was notified and no impairment of vision resulted.

Tuberculosis.

No action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis) was taken during the year.

New Cases and Mortality during 1936.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory. M.	F.	Non-Respiratory. M.	F.	Respiratory. M.	F.	Non-Respiratory. M.	F.
0—1								
1—5								
5—15	1							1
15—25	2	2	1				1	
25—35	4	1	1			3		
35—45	3		1		1	1		
45—55	4				3			
55—65	1				1	1	1	
65 & over	1					2		
Totals	16	3	3		5	7	2	1

There were 3 deaths from Pulmonary and 2 from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis in non-notified cases. The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is 5 to 15.

Total No. of cases of tuberculosis (respiratory and non-respiratory) on the register on December 31st, 1936. 81



